बहुत बड़ा उल्लंघन हो गया है तो आप कल चेयरमैन साहब से इस संबंध में बात कर सकते हैं। मेरी जो रूलिंग थी, वह मैंने आपको दे दी है। मैं उसी के हिसाब से हाउस चलाऊंगा। हो सकता है कोई ओवर-लैपिंग हो गई हो, उस पर मैं समझता हूं कि सदन का इतना ज्यादा समय नष्ट नहीं करना चाहिए। सीरियल के हिसाब से जब मैं यहां पहुंचा हूं तो मैंने सिर्फ एक आदमी को अनुमति दी है। इससे पहले जो यहां फीहासीन अधिकारी रहे होंगे... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : दो का भाषण हो गया है। अब आप कहें तो नाम गिना दूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (सैयद सिब्ते रजी) : मैं आपसे यही अनुरोध कर रहा हूं कि सदन का समय बहुत कम बाकी है और कीमती है।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मेरा समय भी फालतू नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (सैयद सिब्ते रजी) : मैंने अपनी रूलिंग दे दी है। अगर इस पर आपको आपत्ति है तो कल आप चेयरमैन साहब से बात कर लीजिएगा। Yes, Mr. Gautam..

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मैं रिकार्ड की बात कर रहा हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): That is a different thing.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would invite your attention to today's List of Business and there is slated at 6 O'clock what I consider to be the most important issue before the nation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY REZI): Now, we will switch over to the half-an-hour discussion.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ON POINTS ARISING OUT OF ANSWER GIVEN ON 3RD MARCH, 1993 TO UNSTARRED QUESTION 1043 REGARDING POPULATION EXPLOSION IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Thank you. Mr. Vice-Chairman. I must express my gratitude to the Chairman for granting me the privilege of initiating this half-an-hour discussion on population explosion which, according to me, is the most important challenge facing the country today. If this challenge is met successfully, all other difficulties in the socio-economic development and growth in our country will disappear. his one single factor, if unchecked will puling our nation into chaos and sink it into deeper poverty. When I moved a substantive Resolution on this subject on 30th of July, 1982, the population stood at 68.4 crores. Today, it is 84.4 crores. What is frightening is, had said that our population, unless checked, would reach 100 crores by the end of the century and now this figure, this colossal, astronomical, figure cannot be avoided. I feel despondent, when my prophecy in this behalf comes true. What is more frightening, that is, in a quarter of a century from now, by 2025, we will donble our population. Every year, we add 17 million people—that is another Australia China, which was 100 crores in 1981 and 133.5 crores in 1990, would be 170 crores in the year 2025. We have an equal chance. more than an equal chance, of ranking as he most populous country and probably also as the poorest by then.

See, we have 16.5 per cent of the population of the world whereas we have only 2.5 per cent of land on this planet. During the last decade, the growth rate has marginally fallen from 2.1 per cent to 2.03 per cent. Today, the density ratio, which was 107 per square kilometre in 1951 216 in 1981, has risen to 267 per square kilometre.

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I shudder with these figures which are undoubtedly both daunting and depressing. What is worrying me more is that this House is discussing this subject almost after 12 years. There is a repeated criticism that the House does not find sufficint time to discuss the issues which are of real consequence, which are of real concern to our great nation. Therefore, I would appeal to the Members of this House to take a very positive interest in today's discussion.

Now when I come to the question of the population explosion, I want to make it very clear that it is a national priority. It has been so acknowledge in the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament and, therefore, this discussion must be constructive. It must cut across all party lines. I do not want to emphasise but, I will be very brief. Firstly, if you want to make this programme a success, the women in this country will have to play a very positive role. What happens today is that a major factor which is necessary for any effective and successful population control programme is literacy. Unfortunately, the literacy of women is lower and much lower than the literacy among men except in Kerala where female literacy is higher than male literacy. For the information of the House, I may state that Bihar has the lowest female literacy and I think it is admitted that the drop-outs at he primary stage are maximum among the female children. I think a time has come when we have to give some incentive against these drpo-outs. If we do not take this essential step to give a fillip to female education, to make them more literate and not confine them to the household chores, in no way will our programme of population control become a success.

We have by the Constitution (72nd & 73rd) Amendments given an impetus to women by providing one-third of the seats in the gross-root democratic institutions like panchayats, zilla parishads and munlcipalities. I think this is a good beginning. We have also provided for a chairperson and not only a chairman in those gross-root democratic organisations. I think this is one single step which will go a long way enabling women to take initiative in the matter of education at the grass-root level and also to tackle the problem of family planning and the explosion of population.

Ultimately, it cannot be forgotten tnat 70 per cent of our population is in the villages and unless we start there, we will end nowhere. May I also say that what is most important is that along with these Constitutitnal grass-root democraries, we must also set up village population councils? As early as in May 1981, we had taken a decision to form a National Population Commission, something analogous to the Planning Commission, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.. (Interruptions)..

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM (Uttar Pradesh): A Prime Minister who has got eight children !

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: That does not matter. But, in 1981, we had a Prime Minister—I am talking about 1981—who has got more children can talk with don't make a mistake.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): A Prime Minister who has got more children can talk with more authority !

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I will come to that. May I tell you one thing? When I mentioned the Prime Minister for this Commission, I meant it as an ex-officio post, trying to give special importance that it deserves, and I will come to that later.

Now, we have a legislation in Rajasthan which I welcome and which debars any person who does not observe the small family norm of "hum do hamare do" to be a member of the Panchayat. He is disqualified. He incurs a disquali-

fication. It is, of course, a prospective disqualification. Therefore, anybody who is a member of the Panchayat already and who has crossed that limit, cannot be touched. But if anybody, while being in office, were to cross that limit, he gets disqualified and therefore, let us not talk about those for whom the concept of family planning was not present at that time. Let us talk of that generation which has been conscious, which has been aware and which is expected to observe the small family norm. We must keep out of consideration those before whom these considerations were not there at that time. I would suggest, while on the subject, that we should move a Constitutional amendment and an amendment to the Representation of the Peoples Act to provide prospectively that no one who crosses the small family norm would be entitled to be a legislator either in the Legislative Assembly of a State or the Legislative Council or a Member of Parliament either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha. I think this would go a long way.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): A Bill was introduced and that bars MLAs etc.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA (Bihar): It is a Private Member's Bill.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE I think it is not an official Bill.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: It is an official Bill.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Then I am happy that it has been introduced. Then we will waste no time in passing that.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: It is an official Bill and I think the person who introduced it has lost his job also.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I am really glad that an official Bill has been introduced and I am grateful that this has been done. We are moving in the right direction. Now, as I was saying, don't minimise, the importance, don't undermine the importance of a National Population Commission. If you don't have it, then the very subject will not get the attention it desrves. As I said, there is the Delhi Declaration of the 25th May, 1981, made at a conference of parliamentarians which means legislators in all the State Assemblies as well as Members of Parliament asking for such a National Population Commission.

Then, Sir, in the Resolntion which I moved in this House as early as on 30th of July, 1982, I reiterated this. It is not a matter of coincidence that at that time, our esteemed friend, the hon. Health Minister, Shri Shankaranand, was also the Health Minister. I think, if I remember correctly, 11 years back, he had promised it. He should know it better. Sir, what is most important is that the Natoinal Development Council in 1992 adopted a Resolution for the constitution of the National Population Commission. And we find that today, even after nine or ten months, there is no progress on this. Please treat this as the most urgent need, and constitute this national Population Commission without any further delay.

Then, I come to the other things which should be done by women themselves. I have great admiration for the excellent work which the voluntary women's organisations are doing. But I find that their attention to this problem is not as adequate as it should be. They must motivate women they must educate woman and they must be an effective part of this great movement. Unless they do it, it is not possible to achieve this. Then, Sir, I come to some of the practical aspects so far as women are concerned. In the first place, I believe that women must have the freedom of choice and easy access to contraceptives. They must have safe abortion services to back up the contraceptic failures. By now, what

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is recognised is a factor called "unmet need". That is the number or the percentages of fertile women of reproductive age who say they want no more children, who wish to space the next one or who do not want the current pregnancies, but who are not using a family planning measure. I am sorry to say that the North Zone at 23 per cent is much above the national average of 18.3 per cent. And Uttar Pradesh is the highest and 26.9 per cent. I must say that Kerala in South and Punjab at the top are the lowest at 10 per cent. What I want to emphasise, therefore, is that we must do something drastic for this what is called the Hindi Belt, which is pushing the country backward. These standards of literacy must be improved. Their performance in population control must be improved.

Then, Sir, we have several action plans. But it is no using formulating any action plan. I request the hon. Minister to concentrate on one simple thing that all the programmes in this behalf must be absolutely time-bonnd. There is no scope for laxity. There is no scope for complacency. And a laxity even of a minor nature is going to cost the nation very dearly. I think, what should be done is that the aid and the grant should be related to the performance in this field. And you must have a strategy, and a differential strategy for special focus on 90 poor-performing districts, the birthrate of 39/1000 population and above, so that you concentrate where today the damage is the maxomum. and you repair the damage and bring the whole movement on to proper rails. I think, we need to intensify the medical care because one of the most important things in family planning is that we must reduce the infantile mortality. We must see that the mother is more healthy and for that we have to adopt the Chinese model of bare-foot doctors. We have village dais but not in adequate number. We must have more primary health centres. We must have a motivational and counselling programme which will spread the movement.

Then I come to another aspect of education. While I have said that literacy must improve, there must also be a proper syllabus on health and reproductive biology. I am quite sure that we have done a lot by making contraceptives, particularly the condoms available but that is not enough. I am sure some of the Members will show inadequacy in this field. All that I will say is that this is a matter which must be tackle ed on a war footing. We must, as a part of medical care, intensify and strengthen the immunisation programmes. It is surprising that in U.S.A. they have got the immunisation programme and they give you a vaccine against flu. Here, we do not have a vaccine against flu at all and we find that millions and millions of us are down with flu every single day. I think something can be done even in that regard.

Then we have to have a strong propaganda. Doordarshan plays its own role in its way. But I wonld suggest that apart from Doordarshan, radio, hoardings, publicity vans, audio visuals newspapers, and leaflets you involve the STAR, the CNN, the BBC and others and make birth control advertisement on these Indian channels compulsory. Population control or family planning is a world programme because it is a horrendous thing which is facing the entire world. Therefore, I would request that you even think of giving a tax exemption for those who advertise family planning. That way, the message will spread much, much faster. Let it not be forgotten that we are dealing with a problem the inkling o which brooks no delay. In the Budget, we have a Central Plan Outlay of Rs. 1270 crores, that is, 1.9 per cent of the total allocation for the total Plan Outlay. I

think it is very very low because I can tell you that if you spend Rs. 10|- on every female child to see that she does not drop out of school, that money will bring you back in the next five years in preventing an unwanted child, over a thousand rupees. I do not have to tell you what handsome dividends are there if you invest properly and effectively in this area.

We have another problem. Sometimes there are misconceptions. I do not want to tread on any controversial ground at all. But sometimes it is felt that there are some misconceptions about religion. I have checked it myself. No religion comes in the way of family planning. I have read recently a book called 'Family Planning and Legacy of Islam' by Abdul Rahim Umran, taken out by UN FPA which clearly says that family planning is permitted by Islam. Even the Christians, the Catholics permit family planning except that they have an objection to abortion. I think instead of going into all this, let us all resolve that it shall be the universal religion of every one of us to observe the small family norm. I would only say that a population explosion would only result in distribution of poverty and not in sharing of prosperity. It has been found that the best contraceptive is prosperity. You do not have to do anything else. When people are busy, when they have enough money, they watch the television, this and that, and they have very little time for the other indoor game. Therefore, I would suggest that we must, simultaneously, accentuate our economic growth.

If population grows unchecked, what will happen is that the cake which is to be shared will not remain the same, but it will become smaller. All developmental programmes will be set at naught, thereby preventing economic growth and human development. Worst of all, it will affect millions of those for whom development and economic growth have the promise of a better life with dignity and happiness. It will reduce their chances for a better life. It will also result in environmental degradation.

One more factor I want to stress, at this stage. That is, the attitude of men must change. Today, unfortunately, in this country, we have the son preference. As I said, if practising family planning was as easy as uttering a mantra or singing a song, most of the couple would not utter that mantra or sing that song till a son was born. Something has to be done to eliminate this attitude of son preference. After all, as I said, women and men are equal under our Constitution. They are equal in our hearts. A woman, as a mother or a wife or a daughter or even as a daughter-in-law, always remains closer to our heart.

While concluding, I would appeal to the Members of Parliament that they should go and see that this programme is implemented. They should make their contribution to see that the essential factors which will govern the success of this programme are implemented. I am suggesting that the Members should contribute in their own way in the matter of promoting this programme.

Last but not the least. Of course, the Government will do its best. But ultimately, it is the people who will have themselves to do in the matter of observing the small family norm. I do not have to extol the virtues of a small family. If you have only two children, you look after them better. They get better nourishment. They get better education. They have better opportunities in life. In fact, there is a very famous biologically-accepted doctrine that maternal care really varies with the number of progeny. You will find that a fish which reproduces in millions goes on eating the eggs and the baby fish. It does not care that they are its own progeny. On the other hand, when you come to those species whose reproduction is limited, you find that the care goes on increasing. Therefore, this is the importance of the small family norm.

Sir, let us, today, resolve. Let us go from this debate with a firm resolve and not despair again that we have done nothing in this matter. Let us, as Members of Parliament, as the chosen repre-

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sentatives of the people, make efforts to see that this becomes a people's programme, of the people, by the people and for the people. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Hon. Health Minister please.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM : Sir, just one point. The half-an-hour discussion should be renamed as 'two-hour discussion'.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: It is.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM : It is never finished within half-an-hour. It does not show sincerity.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Sir, I have a point of order. There are so many speakers. So, let the speakers take two or three minutes and the hon. Minister can reply to all the points of the Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): There is the procedure. Members have talked about the procedure. So, procedure has to be followed. Mr. Minister, if you want to give some statement, you can do so. If you do not want to give, that is a different thing.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: He can reply after the discussion is over.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): The clarification will be sought on the statement of the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I must express my gratitude to the hon. Member, Mr. Murli Bhandare, for the very purpose that he has done his bit to evoke the conscience of the nation, through this House, to the serious challenge of population explosion that is staring in the face of this country. I am grateful to this House also because hon. Members have found time, through this Half-an-Hour Discussion, to discuss a very intimate problem affecting the very future of this nation.

I do not challenge the figures that have been given by the hon. Member. He is right. He has quoted so many figures about various aspects of the population, its growth, its problems and at last he has suggested some solutions to tackle this problem.

He has mentioned about my being the Health Minister ten years ago when the National Health Policy document was discussed and adopted by the Parliament. For the first time after independence, in 1983, a National Health Policy was adopted and in that Policy document there has been a reference to the national population policy.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Commission.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Of course, Commission is part of the national policy. Unfortunately, we have not been able to do that thing, but now we have been attempting to have a national population policy and various efforts in this direction are being made.

May I make one request to the hon. Members of this House? Let this interest of finding solutions to the population explosion not stop at this Half-an-Hour Discussion in this House. It has to spread. The message has to go to the people. But unless we know the ground realities, perhaps we will not be able to find solutions. Now what are the ground realities? It is common knowledge that poverty breeds population. Poverty is the root cause of the population explosion, as the hon. Member has said. And who are poor people? Poor people are those whose incomes are not assured, who are daily wage earners, who are spread throughout the interior rural parts of this country, who are dubbed in our social system as Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and untouchables, who do not find the avenues of employment, who

do not find social avenues to express themselves and develop their personalities. This is the social system of this country. Things will not improve unless there is social equality, unless there are equal opportunities not only for the development of economic aspects of life but also for equal status in the society. This is the bane of this entire population problem. We cannot apply western models in the Indian society. Indian society is full of castes, religions, prejudices. The society is divided vertically and horizontally. A majority of the population in rural India is fighting for establishing equal rights to live in the society. We have not been able to provide education to our masses. These are all realities. Let us not deny this. We have not been able to provide facilities for education. No doubt, we have national programmes, literacy programmes. We have literacy programmes for adults also. But, as the hon. Member said, the percentage of drop-outs in primary schools, is really dangerous because literacy has an intimate relation with population, with increase in population. Take, for example, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa etc. The literacy percentage there is so high that the women, the people, every household, every family feels that it is better not to have more children because they cannot be maintained. This is one aspect of the problem.

The second aspect is preference to male children. In our desire to have more male children, whether it is rich or poor....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Time.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: How much time do I have, Mr. Vice-Chairman?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Try to be a little short, if it is possible.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is good that Mr. Gautam has suggested that it has to be not a Half-an-Hour Discussion but a two-hour discussion. I would welcome the suggestion. I would request the House to spare a little more time to discuss this intimate problem, a problem which is intimately connected to the very national survival. Explosions the explosions in Bombay, affect a very few people, but the population explosion will affect the entire country, the entire population of this country. Think of this dangerous explosion that is going to take place at the turn of this century. Our population is going to be more than the population of China by 2035 A.D.

Now, this is the system. Our society is a male-dominated society. Women have very little say in the families. It is not only the males but the women themselves have preference for sons. This is the social reality. This is the gratest impediment in tackling this problem. So, literacy we must provide. Eradication of the poverty is the basic thing through which only we can tackle this population problem. Otherwise, there will be a large population in this country, which will not have even the bare minimum necessities of life to survive. Teaching them family planning is just not going to have any effect on them at all.

What do they say? You approach a poor man. He says, "More hands means more income of my family." That is the yardstick. He has no assured income. He wants more children. Out of fear of losing children, he thinks, "I do not know whether my child will survive." The survival of the child is the basic requirement of a small family. Unless we assure him, "Yes, there is provision for survival of the children, and it is enough that you have two children or only one child, "he will not be convinced and will not have a small family. Unless the health of the mother and the child is taken care, of, the small family norm is not going to come because they will not accept the norm of a small family. So, education, especially female education, social security and spread of education, these are the three things which are quite necessary to tackle this problem.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am deliberately not going into the aspects of facts and figures which will show that this is such a serious problem. Hon. friend, Mr. Bhandare, has referred to various aspects of this problem.

Sir, in this country, especially the Hindi belt is more backward as far as the small family norm is concerned. It is also true that poverty is rampant in these States. Unless we do certain things with regard to improvement of their economic conditions, perhaps, as will not be able to solve this problem.

Another social problem that affects the social behaviour is the marriageable age pattern existing in various States. I should say, it has correlation with literacy, female literacy, more than anything else. The reproductive age group is the most concerned age group that we have to tackle in this problem because we have to drive home the small family norm to this age group. We have to drive home the small family norm to this age group. It is no use teaching the population beyond this age group.

As the hon. Members are aware, the small family norm got a serious setback a little over ten years ago for political reasons. I appeal to the House and all political parties not to politicise it. Only then we will be able to tackle this problem. Only because of politics this programme suffered a decade ago. I do not want to go into various aspects of it, but horrendous rumours were spread in this country when there was some serious attempt to control the increase in population. Politics did set this family planning programme back last decade.

As I said, we cannot think of the health of the mother and the child separately from the health of the people of this country. This programme cannot be compartmentalised. The health care delivery should be so effective in this country and we have to make attempts in this direction. May I tell the hon. Members of this House that of the more than 20,000 Primary Health Centres in this country, only 4,000 Primary Health Centres make enough service facilities available for the health care delivery. We have to make effective use of the infrastructure already established. Perhaps the House will be surprised to know that more than 50 per cent of the infrastructure that has been created in this country is under-utilised. So, we have to take very serious steps to utilise these capacities which we have already created. Above all, I should say, the Government alone cannot do all these things. It should be a people's programme assisted by the Government. It should not be a Government programme with people assisting it. No. Unless a people's movement takes place and Government goes to its support, it cannot succeed. Here come the activities of the voluntary organisations as suggested by Mr. Bhandare. Not only the women's organisations, but there are many other voluntary organisations also which are doing service in this regard very silently. Such voluntary organisations have to be identified and supported.

I do not challenge the figures that have the House. As I said, the secret of the success of this programme is the survival of the mother. So, we have started a programme for child survival and /safe motherhood. Of course, if the House takes up a longer discussion on the subject, perhaps I will be able to give greater details in this regard.

There have been many programmes with foreign assistance. The World Bank, UNDPA and DANIDA have assisted in these programmes. Area development projects have been taken up in this regard. For effectively revitalising the family planning services in Uttar Pradesh, an agreement has been negotiated with USA for providing a $ 325 million assistance over a period of ten years.

I think the House would be interested to know as to what action programme we are contemplating. Perhaps I will

take a little time to explain what programme is before us and what action programme we are taking up.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Along with the timeframe.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Of course. Time is the essence in this regard. To impart a new dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme, a result-oriented Action Plan has been evolved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in close consultation with the States and the Union Territories. The Action Plan highlights the need for evolving a national consensus in support of the Family Welfare Programme and to obtain the willing participation of all sections of the society. Compulsion will have reaction and opposition. The Family Welfare Programme has to be totally voluntary. There should not be even an element of compulsion, not even a small element of compulsion. It should be devoid of any compulsion. That is the sort of programme which we have to take up. Wsthout the willing participation of the people in the productive age group, this programme is not going to be a successful programme. The key features of the Action Plan programme are:

1. Improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services;

2. Differential strategy for special focus on 90 poor performing districts (birth rate of 39 per thousand population and above as per 1981 Census);

3. Developing a mechanism to make available funds to States and the Union Territories on the basis of reduction of actual birth rate;

4. Increasing the coverage of younger age couples through vigorous promotion of spacing methods;

5. Introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptives;

6. Strengthening family welfare schemes in urban areas especially in slum pockets;

7. Revitalising training actives of medical/para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counselling aspects;

8. Sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunisation Programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and Child Health Care;

9. Reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and interpersonal communication;

10. Involving voluntary and non-Governmental organisations in a big way to promote active community participation in the Programme; and

11. Gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States and the Union Territories

So these are the various programmes.

Regarding the other aspects, I will have a little more time to explain to the House. I think the House does appreciate the seriousness of the problem. Let this approach, action to tackle this problem and finding solutions to this problem not remain within the Chamber of this House. Let the hon. Members cooperate with us in spreading this message and help this nation in controlling the increase of population and persuade the people to accept the small family norm. Thank you.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will you give us half-yearly audit reports of your implementation of this Action Plan?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am willing to give you all the information that you want for the success of this programme.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): We have eleven speekers who wish to seek clarifications. I request the hon. Members to be very brief.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh): What about the dis-

[Shri Mentay Padmanabham]
cussion on the National Commission for Backward Classes Bill, 1993 ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): That will be taken up tomorrow.

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भारत की जनसंख्या प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 17 मिलियन बढ़ रही है। यदि इसी रफ्तार से जनसंख्या की वृद्धि हुई तो भारत के आम इन्सान को उसकी बुनियादी चीजें मुहैया कराना दुश्वार हो जाएगा। हालांकि 1951 से 1981 तक जो एवेज सालाना एक्सपोनेंशियल ग्रोथ रहा वह 0.56 से 2.22 प्रतिशत रहा जो घट कर 1981 से 1991 तक 2.14 प्रतिशत हो गया जो एक शुभ संकेत है और इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। जो लेटेस्ट डाटा है वे यह दर्शाते हैं कि यह घटकर 1.95 परसेंट हो जाएगा। लेकिन केवल इससे संतुष्ट होने से काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि जब भी जनसंख्या वृद्धि की बात की जाती है तो हमारी निगाहें चाइना पर पड़ती हैं और जो यूनाइटेड नेशंस का प्रोजेक्शन है उसके हिसाब से 2035 ए डी में हिंदुस्तान की जनसंख्या चीन से ज्यादा हो जाएगी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है। 2035 ए डी में हिंदुस्तान की जनसंख्या 1.54 बिलियन होगी और चाइना की जनसंख्या जिस हिसाब से पापूलेशन ग्रोथ रेट वहां का है, वह 1.516 बिलियन होगी जो हिंदुस्तान से कम होगी। तो जब हम इन आंकड़ों को देखते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से खतरे की घंटी हमको दिखती है हालांकि जो बर्थ रेट हिंदुस्तान का 1951 से 1961 तक जो था वह प्रति एक हजार जनसंख्या पर 41.7 था जो घटकर 1981 में 29.3 प्रतिशत हो गया। ये भी उत्साहवर्धक आंकड़े हैं लेकिन जो विधि अपनाई जा रही है जनसंख्या नियंत्रण के लिए, उस विधि में बहुत कुछ सुधार करना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए वैसा वातावरण निर्मित करना आवश्यक है कि सीमित परिवार सुख का आधार है, लोगों के मन में हम यह बात बैठा सकें। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि जो एन०डी०सी० कमेटी की सिफारिशें हैं उनको पूर्णतः लागू किया जाए। मैं ज्यादा विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहूंगा। लेकिन उनको पूर्णतः लागू किया जाए और जो कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल 79 लाया गया है जो हमारे यहां इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ है, राज्य सभा में जो हुआ है वह न केवल यहां से पास कराया जाए बल्कि लोकसभा से भी पास कराया जाए और सख्ती से एक लेजिस्लेशन पास किया जाए जैसे कि राजस्थान की सरकार ने एक लेजिस्लेशन पंचायत राज के सिलसिले में पास किया है, वैसे ही केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से पहल करके पास किया जाए ताकि लोगों को इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस हो सके कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण करने से न केवल उनकी भलाई है बल्कि देश की भी भलाई है। ऐसा वातावरण सरकार की तरफ से निर्मित किया जाना आवश्यक है।

जो यहां जो लिट्रेरी लोग हैं वे संख्या में बहुत बहुत कम हैं। अशिक्षित लोग ज्यादा हैं इसलिए उनको हमें पर्याप्त जानकारी देना आवश्यक है। साथ ही साथ उन सुविधाओं के अलावा जिनको उपयोग लोग जनसंख्या के नियंत्रण के लिए करते हैं, उन्हें वह जानकारी भी देना आवश्यक है कि किसी भी दशा में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपाय करने से उनके स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। इसके लिए निश्चित रूप से स्वास्थ्य विभाग की तरफ से ऐसी पहल किये जाने से हम जनसंख्या निर्यंत्रण पर कुछ कर सकेंगे।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय मंत्री जी और इस केन्द्रीय सरकार की पहल से जो बर्थ रेट पर काम हो रहा है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हम निश्चित रूप से कुछ कारगर उपाय निकाल पाएंगे और कारगर पहल कर पाएंगे।

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद देती हूं माननीय भंडारे जी को जिन्होंने इस विषय को बहस के लिए लाया और माननीय मंत्री जी को भी जिन्होंने यहां आकर कुछ जो सरकार के कार्यक्रम हैं उनके बारे में प्रकाश डाला। मैं अपनी बात बहुत

संक्षेप में कहना चाहूंगी । कोशिश यह करुंगी कि हमारे पहले माननीय सदस्यों ने जिन बातों को कहा है उनको मैं दोहराऊं नहीं ।

महोदय, दो तीन बातों की तरफ मैं विशेष रूप से आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं । एक तो यह कि फेमिली प्लानिंग का कार्यक्रम जब से शुरु हुआ है तब से एक काम हुआ है । हमारा समाज पुरुष प्रधान समाज है और हमारा समाज चाहे वह हिंदू हो, मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हो, हर कोई यह मानता है कि लड़का, पुत्र वंश परम्परा को चलाता है The son carries the family name. फेमिली के नाम को चलना है इसके कारण जब फेमिली प्लानिंग का कार्यक्रम आया तो साथ साथ एक काम और होना शुरु हुआ पिछले दस साल में अमीनियो-सेंटेसिस जिसके जरिए मां के गर्भ की संतान का लिंग क्या है, इसका पता चल जाता है और भ्रूण हत्या कन्याओं की, जो कन्यायें जन्म लेने वाली थीं, जन्म के पहले ही उसकी हत्या हो गई और नतीजा क्या हुआ । भारत में औरतों की आबादी घट गई, एक हजार में 947 हैं हम ।

इस परिस्थिति की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं ।

अभी चीन का जिक्र किया गया । मूवर महोदय ने भी किया है और हमारे माननीय साथी पचौरी जी ने भी किया है । मुझे चीन जाने का दो बार मौका मिला है और काफी अच्छी तरह से बातचीत करने का भी मौका मिला । मैं आपको कहना चाहती हूं कि चीन ने जो कार्यक्रम बनाये हैं, वह जरूर सराहनीय हैं, लेकिन वहां भी--

The son carries the name of the family

यह प्रथा है । हमारा जो दुभाषिया एक लड़का था, उसने मुझसे पूछा--

How many children do you have?" I said, "I have daughters only." He said, "no son, Madam?" I said, "no son. Then he said, "who will carry the name of the family?" He was very much worried.

कि मेरी फैमिली का नाम कैसे चलेगा और कहा कि चीन में भी तो यही होता है । चीन में भी अगर लड़की मां के गर्भ में है, तो अमीनियोसेंटेसिस के जरिए लिंग का पता लगाकर जन्म से पहले ही उसकी हत्या हो रही है, जिसको लेकर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की महिला शाखा ने आंदोलन छेड़ा है और कहा कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए ।

तो मैं इस बात की ओर भी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहती हूं, यह ठीक है कि प्रकृति ने नारी का इस तरह से सृजन किया है कि भविष्य की जेनरेशन कैसे चले, या वंश परंपरा कैसे चले, प्रकृति कैसे चले इसकी जिम्मेदारी मां के ऊपर है । मां संतान को धारण करती है और जन्म देती है । लेकिन जिम्मेदारी क्या केवल मां के ऊपर ही होगी और सारा बोझ क्या केवल मां ही ढोयेगी, क्यों ?

मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं मंत्री जी से, मंत्री जी केवल महिलाओं को ही क्यों कहा जाएगा कि जन्म-निरोध का जो कार्यक्रम हो, वह वही अपनायें । अभी-अभी आज ही मैंने यहां स्पेशल मेंशन के जरिए एक सवाल रखा था । आपने जिक्र किया कि अमरीका की मदद से उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम चलाने जा रहे हैं । किनके लिए ? औरतों के लिए कंट्रासेप्टिव नये किस्म का, नारप्लांट 1 और नार-प्लांट 2 और डे प्रेवेरा, यह इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा । यह दवाइयां, इन कंट्रासेप्टिव का अमरीका में भी इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है । मैंने उस समय भी कहा था कि यह डिवेलप्ड कंट्रीज में इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ, यह इग्लैंड में, यूरोप में इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ । यह कहां इस्तेमाल हुआ-- अफ्रीका में इस्तेमाल हुआ, थर्ड वर्ल्ड कंट्रीज में, बंग्लादेश में इस्तेमाल हुआ और अब हम इस्तेमाल करेंगे क्योंकि इसके जो दुष्परिणाम होते हैं, वह वहां की औरतें झेलना नहीं चाहती हैं । हमारे यहां औरतें

[श्री मतीकमला सिन्हा]

मर सकती हैं, उनके जीवन की तो कोई कीमत ही नहीं है, क्योंकि जब पति कमा कर लाता है, वह खुद भी कमा कर लाती है, आधा पेट खाकर अपनी संतान को खिलाती है और अपने पति को खिलाती है। उसके बाद कुछ बचा तो खाती है, नहीं तो नहीं खाती है। तो यह स्थिति है। यह स्थिति नहीं चलेगी।

अगर समाज के दो पहिए औरत और मर्द हैं, तो दोनों को समान रूप से जिम्मेदारी निभानी पड़ेगी और मंत्री जी को इसके बारे में इंतजाम करना होगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूं कि मंत्री जी इस बात को--

Vasectomy is a much easier process.

मैसिव स्केल में उसे आप चलाइये। औरतें जब आपरेशन करवाने के लिए जाती हैं--कुछ दिन पहले उन्होंने लूप Copper T लगवाना शुरु किया था। उससे भारी कष्ट होता था। मैंने देखा, मैं खुद डाक्टर तो नहीं हूं, लेकिन मेरे परिवार में आधे दर्जन लोग डाक्टर हैं। मेरी बेटी भी डाक्टर है।

I don't have a son.

तो मैंने डाक्टरों को भी कहते हुए सुना है कि किस तरह से औरतों को कष्ट होता है इस सारी प्रक्रिया में। तो उस प्रक्रिया में कष्ट औरतें तो झेलती ही हैं मां बनने के कारण, लेकिन बाकी प्रक्रिया में कुछ पुरुषों की भी जिम्मदारी होनी चाहिए।

मैं इतनी बात कहने के बाद कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। वह यह है कि स्वास्थ्य विभाग की एक ट्रिपार्टाइट कमेटी है। मेरा संबंध श्रमिक संगठन के साथ है। 7.p.m मैं ट्रिपार्टाइट कमटी की मेंबर हूं। दो साल के बाद एक मीटिंग हुई। कितनी चिंता है इनको, सरकार को और इस देश की वर्किंग क्लास जो संगठित क्षेत्र के, असंगठित क्षेत्र के मिलाकर लगभग 32 करोड़ के हैं। मैं दो मिनट का समय लूंगी। खेत-खलिहान में काम करने वाले, कल-कारखाने में काम करने वाले, इन सब लोगों को मिलाकर इतने ही होते हैं। मैंने उस कमेटी में भी सुझाव दिया था, आज भी देना चाहती हूं सरकार को चाहिए इस देश के रीप्रोडक्टिव ग्रुप की क्या संख्या है उसको निर्धारण करे और सब से पहले पिन-प्वायंट करे और शिक्षा यहीं से शुरु करे। उनका इमीडिएट जो स्टैप होना चाहिए उसमें यह करना चाहिए। दूसरी बात इस देश में शादी, कानून बना हुआ है, शारदा एक्ट बना हुआ है, 18 साल के पहले शादी नहीं हो सकती है, यह कानून बना हुआ है। लेकिन आज भी राजस्थान में और अन्य जगहों में 6 महीने के बच्चे की शादी होती है। कानून अगर है तो उसको सख्ती से लागू कीजिए। सोशल वेलफेयर लेजिस्लेशन केवल हमारे डाक्यूमेंट पेश करने के लिए नहीं है, उसका लागू नहीं होता है तो कानून का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है। तो कानून का एनफोर्स करना चाहिए, सरकार का रिट रन करना चाहिए उसमें। दूसरी बात, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि शिक्षा होनी चाहिए, मैं मानती हूं शिक्षा होनी चाहिए और एम्फेसिस होना चाहिए, विशेष जोर नारी शिक्षा के ऊपर देना चाहिए। मैं नहीं जानती कि इस काम को आप कैसे करेंगे? क्योंकि हमारे मन में यह धारणा है समाज में कि महिलाएं, लड़कियां यह तो पराया धन हैं। इनको तो ससुराल जाना है, अपने घर में ये रहना नहीं है, तो इसके ऊपर हम क्यों खर्च करें। लड़कियां समाज की धरोहर है। लड़कियों के बगैर समाज चल नहीं सकता, प्रकृति चल नहीं सकती, यह धारणा लोगों को समझानी होगी और लड़कियों को शिक्षा देनी ही पड़ेगी। इसलिए विमेन एजुकेशन का प्रोग्राम खास तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को चलाना चाहिए। यह "सार्क डिकेड आफ द गर्ल चाइल्ड" है। मैं नहीं जानती अभी क्या हो रहा है। कहीं पर कोई इसकी चर्चा नहीं। सार्क ईयर आफ द गर्ल चाइल्ड कोई अगर है तो उसको जोर-शोर से आपको चलाना चाहिए। दूसरी बात महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जिस तरह से पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है, जिस तरह से हमारे आबादी बढ़ रही है,

इस सदी के अंत तक दस करोड़ लोग काम के बाजार में आ जायेंगे और बेकार जो रहेगा उसके दिमाग में क्या-क्या खुराफात होगा यह हम जानते हैं । सारे खुराफात का जड़ होंगे ।

An idle brain is a devil's workshop.

यह हम जानते हैं । तो इनको बेकार नहीं रहने दीजिए, चाहे वह लड़का हो और चाहे वे लड़कियां हों ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Now, please try to conclude. Please try to conclude.

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा : हां, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रही हूं । आप अगर घंटी नहीं दबाते होते तो मैं कन्क्लूड कर भी देती । कृपा करके मेहरबानी करें । तो चीन की बात कही, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): I give you one minute more. Please try to conclude.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: That is what I am trying.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): No; I will call another name. Please cooperate with the Chair. You have already taken about nine minutes and in spite of that, you said, "You have rung the bell. So I will continue." That is not the way.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: I am not continuing, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Please cooperate with the Chair.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Let me conclude, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Yes.

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा : वन चाइल्ड फैमिली नार्म एण्ड टू चाइल्ड फैमिली नार्म, यह जोर-शोर से लागू करना चाहिए । खास करके जो सरकारी नौकरियों में हैं उनके लिए क्या इंसेंटिव सरकार देगी यह भी सरकार को तय करना चाहिए । किसी के पास अगर एक ही कन्या हो, उसको क्या खास इंसेंटिव देना चाहिए, यह सरकार को तय करना होगा । टू चाइल्ड फैमिली नार्म में भी सरकार क्या इंसेंटिव देना चाहेगी, यह सरकार को तय करना होगा । दूसरी बात ठीक ही कहा मंत्री जी ने कि एन जी ओज का इन्वाल्वमेंट इसमें बहुत जरूरी है और यह पंचायत लेवल से शुरू होकर, ब्लाक लेवल तक, जिला स्तर तक, प्रांतीय स्तर तक और केन्द्रीय स्तर तक आना होगा और एन जी ओज को भी खास तरह की ट्रेनिंग देकर उनको पिन प्वायंट करके उनको आपको बढ़ावा देना पड़ेगा । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have to compliment my colleague, Mr. Bhandare for taking the courage and presenting the subject. Every politician is tired of this subject because this subject is politically unproductive. It is a slogan not used by any political party. So, I compliment Mr. Bhandare for initiating this discussion. At the time of independence of our country in 1947 our population was 34.2 crores and according to the 1991 Census our population is 84.4 crores. There is an addition of 50 crores to our population. Every year we add 1.7 crores to our population, that is the population of Australia. I think if we don't have a plan to control the explosion in our population, all our Plans will be nullified. I feel this programme should be taken not only as a Government programme, as a family welfare programme of the Ministry of Welfare but as a national movement. It should be taken above all political considerations and above all religious considerations. I don't think that any religion is against family planning or family welfare because no religion wants misery in the society. If any religion argues against these measures, it will hold no water.

The second point is that the rate of growth of population in our country is 2 per cent. But this 2 per cent matters

[Shri John F. Fernandes]

a lot because we have a vast population. We are going to have 100 crores of people in our country by the end of this century and we will have 170 crores of people by 2024 A.D. This will be a big strain on the environment and there will be environmental degradation which will again cause misery to the people themselves.

The third point is that it is a reality that the Indian population comes 16 cer cent of the world population but at the same time we have got only 2.4 per cent of the total world area. Ife we explode at this rate, I don't know but the future of our country would be I, therefore, feel that there should be a national action plan before the Government and the Government should see to it that it changes the statute and implements this programme with great zeal. The hon. Minister has mentioned and many Members have mentioned that a legislation is on the anvil. I don't know why the legislation has been delayed by the Government. I don't know whether any panic button is to be pressed by us or whether any opposiion is there to this legislation. It is said that this legislation will come into fore, with prospective effect. If the hon. Minister does not push this legislation in both the Houses, I feel that more population will be added to our country. I hope the hon. Minister will be very sincere in his efforts and see that this legislation is passed without any loss of time.

The other suggestion that I would like to give to the hon. Minister is that this programme should be a voluntary programme. You cannot force family planning down the throat of the people. This cannot be imposed. I think it should be done through incentives. Therefore, I would request he hon. Minister to see that a national award is instituted to encourage those voluntary organisations who propagate family welfare and small family norm in the country. I hope the hon. Minister will take into consideration these points. With the these few words I conclude.

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): There is nothing new in the result-oriented action plan revealed by the Minister. It is nothing but a rhetoric. On the one side, the Government is talking much about family planning programme and, on the other side, the budgetary allocation is decreasing year by year; for example, in the year 1992-93, according to the revised estimates, the allocation was 2 per cent for family planning but in the year 1993-94 it is 1.9 per cent. So, on the one side the Government is decreasing the budgetary allocation and on the other side, the Government is talking much about the faimily planning programme. How will the targets be achieved? Is there any magic?

The second point is that we have been implementing this programme since 1952. Forty-one years' experience is there.

But we have not learnt any lesson from the past. Still we are talking about the voluntary basis. China has implemented it in the later period Indonesia has implemented it in the later period. But they have achieved the goals. But we have not achieved the goals at all in our country. Still we are talking about the volnntary programmes, not compulsory porgrammes. So, I totally disagree with this attitude. Unless there is compulsion for a period of five years or 10 years we cannot achieve the goals. It cannot be for ever. At least, for 5 to 10 years it must be compulsory. There must be incentives and disincentives. They should be implemented strictly. Othewise, this programme cannot be implemented and we cannot achieve the goals.

Secondly, political will and determination is required for that. These are the two important factors for the success of this programme. In Indoneisa, this political will and determination is

there. That is why they have achieved the targets. For example, in each and every programme of function starting from the level of a small political leader or the President of Indonesia and even if the topic is irrelevant to the context, they will talk about the family planning. Whenever the President of Indonesia goes to address some function, he asks some worker, "How many children are you having?" The reply is, "Two, Sir". The President says, "Very good". He praises the worker and asks many other persons to follow the same. That will be broadcast in the entire nation. So, that is the motive, that is the political will and determination in Indonesia which is lacking in our country. We are just talking about it for formalities sake. There is no zeal There is no determination in our country.

Thirdly, you may agree or not and some hon. Members may disagree, but religion is definitely playing an importantrole either for the success or for the failure of the family planning programme. In a majority of the minorities there is a feeling that population control is against their religion, against their sacred books. This kind of a feeling is there. Because of his there is rethinking in the majority community. That is why the population race is going on. In the coming days this will be the major impediment for the success of the family planning programme. What is he Government going to do about it? Is the Government gramme. What is the Government goall the religions in this particular programme? The Government should consider this.

Recently, we have decentralised the Panchayati Raj System. Like that this family planning programme should also be decentralised. The local bodies. the Panchyats and the Nagarpalikas should be involved in this programme. The programme should be arranged according to the local circumstances. There should not be a uniform programme for the entire country. It should be according to the local circumstances.

Lastly, the marital age for women is 18 years. But as per statistics 90 per cent of the marriages of women are talking place at the age of 16. So, we are not implementing our laws. My emphasis the firstly, increase is; budget allocation, secondly, have a political will and determination and thirdly, it must be on a compulsory basis, at least, for a period of five years to 10 years.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, श्री मुरलीधर चन्द्रकांत भंडारे जी ने इस विषय को इस सदन में रखकर के बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम किया है तथा उनके भाषण में प्राय: सभी बातें आ गई हैं और हमारे विद्वान माननीय मंत्री महोदय जी ने भी अपने उत्तर भाषण में सारी बातें कह दी हैं। मैं सदन का समय बिल्कुल भी नहीं लेना चाहता, केवल दो-तीन बातें ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। इस देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या बहुत ही गंभीर और चिंताजनक समस्या है और जिस गति से अपने देश की जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, इससे स्थिति बहुत भयावह हो जाने की आशंका है। कुछ समय पहले मैंने एक आर्टिकल पढ़ा, उसमें यह लिखा था कि अगर इस देश की जनसंख्या इसी गति से बढ़ती गई तो 125 वर्षों में भारतवर्ष में जितने लोग रहेंगे उनके बैठने के लिए, चलने के लिए, खेती करने के लिए, मकान के लिए जगह नहीं रहेगी, बल्कि इतने लोग हो जायेंगे, इतनी उनके हिस्से में जमीन रहेगी, कि अगर वे जिंदा बचेंगे तो केवल खड़े रह सकते हैं। सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी इस भयावह स्थिति से अवगत हैं और इसके लिए प्रयास भी कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को आपके माध्यम से धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, दुनिया में और अपने देश में जनसंख्या बढ़ने का जो कारण है उसमें अपने भारतवर्ष में अशिक्षा, अज्ञानता और गरीबी, ये मुख्य कारण हैं जिनसे जनसंख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है और जनसंख्या बढ़ने के जितने कुप्रभाव हैं उसमें गरीबी सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप है और दुनिया में अगर दो करोड़ अंधे हैं तो एक करोड़ अंधे अपने देश में हैं। इस गरीबी के कारण

[श्री ईश दत्त यादव]

लंगड़े, लूले और अपाहिजों का भी रेश्यो करीब-करीब यही है और गरीबी का तो बहुत रिकार्ड है ही। मान्यवर, यह सारी भयावह स्थिति है जनसंख्या बढ़ने के कारण। सरकार की ओर से प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी बहुत अनुभवी और वरिष्ठ मंत्री हैं, इनकी रहनुमाई में मुझे विश्वास है कि योजनायें कामयाब होंगी। लेकिन मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि योजनायें तो आप बनाते हैं, योजनाओं को लागू भी करते हैं और योजनाओं पर धन भी लगाते हैं लेकिन योजनायें, नीचे के आपके जो अधिकारी हैं, कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी वजह से सफल नहीं हो पाती हैं। मुझे प्रसन्नता है एक बात की कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि परिवार नियोजन के जो कार्यक्रम होने चाहिए, वे स्वेच्छा से होने चाहिएं। पीछे जो भी कार्यक्रम हुए--मान्यवर, आपका भी व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है, हमारा भी अनुभव है, मंत्री जी का भी अनुभव होगा कि वे कार्यक्रम स्वेच्छा से नहीं हुए, जबर्दस्ती से हुए। 1974-75 में जो कार्यक्रम चलाए गए और उसके बाद जो कार्यक्रम चलाए गए, वे स्वेच्छा से नहीं हुए, जबर्दस्ती से हुए और दूसरी उसमें जो गलती हुई वह यह हुई कि सारे के सारे फर्जी आंकड़े तैयार किए गए। नसबंदी नहीं हुई, परिवार नियोजन का काम नहीं किया गया ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (सैयद सिब्ते रजी): आप अपने क्लेरिफिकेशन पर आयें कृपया।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: बस खत्म कर रहा हूं, आपकी आज्ञा सिरोधार्य है।

नसबंदी नहीं हुई, परिवार नियोजन का काम नहीं किया गया, सारे के सारे फर्जी आंकड़े तैयार हो गए और जिस पुरुष की नसबंदी की गई, जिस महिला का आपरेशन किया गया, आंकडे भेज दिए गए सरकार के पास और शायद केंद्र के पास आ गए, लेकिन आपरेशन होने के बाद उनके बच्चा पैदा हो गया। आप तो सरकार में थे, आपके सामने तो यह समस्या आई होगी। मैं पूरे देश के आंकड़े नहीं जानता, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में जिनकी नसबंदी हुई और जिनके आपरेशन हुए उनमें से 75 प्रतिशत के बच्चे पैदा हो गए। तो मैं एक बात आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके विचार तो अच्छे हैं, योजनायें तो अच्छी हैं और जनसंख्या को जो भयावह स्थिति है, उस पर आप नियंत्रण करना चाहते हैं लेकिन नियंत्रण करने के लिए आपको थोड़ी कड़ाई करनी पड़ेगी अपने नीचे के अधिकारियों पर।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, कि आपने विधेयक पेश कर दिया है, सरकार की ओर से विधेयक पेश है जन-प्रतिनिधियों पर जनसंख्या के नियंत्रण के लिए लेकिन करीब 250 राज्य सभा के मैम्बर हैं, 500 के करीब लोक सभा के मैम्बर हैं, और कुल 2,500 के करीब एम.एल.ए. हैं, केवल इन पर नियंत्रण करने से जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण नहीं होगा। मान्यवर, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से कानून बने कि जितने राज-कर्मचारी हैं, जितने अधिकारी हैं, और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी डायरेक्शन्स दें कि कि उनके यहां भी जितने राज-कर्मचारी हैं, अधिकारी हैं, सबके लिए इस तरह का कानून बनाया जाए कि अब से दो बच्चे से अधिक जो पैदा करेगा, न उसको नौकरी मिलेगी और अगर नौकरी में हैं तो उसकी नौकरी समाप्त कर दी जाएगी। इस तरह का कानून आप बनाइए।

अंत में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि इन्होंने एक चीज कही जो मुझे पसंद आई कि यह जनता का आन्दोलन होगा और जनता जनसंख्या नियंत्रण में आन्दोलन करेगी, सरकार तो केवल सहायक होगी। अगर इसी भावना से माननीय मंत्री जी ने काम चलवाया तो शायद इस देश की बढ़ती हुई गंभीर समस्या पर नियंत्रण पाया जा सकेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am really grateful to my friend, Mr. Bhandare, or having brought orward this half-an-hour discussson. There is really a papulation growth explosion in our country. This population growth explosion is more powerful than the nuclear bomb explosion. Sir, when I go towards the economy of this country in relation to population growth, we are producing 170 million tonnes of foodgrains but our popuhtion is 840 million. That means, we have got 200 kgs. of foodgrains per capita per year. That is the the situation which has to be tackled. Supposing, our population keeps on increasing at a rapid rate, we may free foodgrains shortage also even though we are are importing foodgrains from abroad. That is one thing. Another important aspect whsch I have noted from the speech of Mr. Bhandare and from the figures given by the hon. Minister is that we are spending just 1.9 per cent of our Budget allocation for controlling population and our population growth control is just 0.8 per cent per year. So, we are spending 1|9 per cent of our Budget allocation and we are controlling our population at the rate of 1 per cent. It is quite proportionate when we look at it from the scientific point of view. But, unless we are in a position to check our population growth at the rate of 5 to 10 percent per year, it will not be feasible for India to survive. That is the entire problem before us. Sir, I had the privilege to work in the International Populatson Institute which has been established in Bombay. I had an opportunity to discuss the population growth control with our esteemed in dustrialist, Shri J.R.D. Tata, who was given the higest award for is work in tne population growt control. He said and the world expert also had said the real phoblem of India is her population growth." Unless we check tnis problem, India cannot progress. Sir, the recent bomb blasts in Bombay or Calcutta are nothing. But, with tne explision of population growth, other explosions will take place. That is the entire problem before the nation. It is very essential to control this pipulation. I am sorry to state in this House tnat for the last 45 years, right from 1947 till date, we have been trying to make propaganda through Doordarshan, All India Radio, delivering lectures about family planning at the village level etc; even then, we have toally failed to control our population growth. I was reading about Cnina some two to three years back, that it had controlled its population by making a legislation 'one child for one family'. They have controlled the population growth to sudh an extent tnat now their population remains stagnant. They are even on the verge of having a decline in their population growth. As the non. Minister and an hon. lady Member said, we all feel that we must have a son. I have no sons. I have two daughters. The eldest daughter is a commercial pilot, flying the airraft and the second daughter was born 12 years after the first daughter was born.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Is she working with Indian Airlines?

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: No, she is working with Continental Airlines, a private ailine. Let it be that she is a commercial pilot.

I have gone through the eprort which state that India's population by 2000 AD would be 100 crores and by 2020 AD if we continue the same type of measures to control our population, our population will go up to 1250 millions. That means, 125 crore people will be there in this country by 2020 AD. I know the hon Minister is a very skilful, most capable and able person. He knows that rootcause of the problem. I request the non. Minister to bring some legislation. If required, he shodld make an amendment to the Constitution. At any cost, he must save this country from the greatest nuclear bomb in the sape of population bomb. That is wnat I want to say and that is the very need of the hour.

Sir, we have been spending lakhs of crores of rupees through tne planning to develop our country. But the per capita

income—of course, it has increased—has not increased up to the extent as the great leaders of our nation, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru later on Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had expected it to be. They expected that India should compete with the developed countries. If India has to compete, if India has to survive, India must first adopt population growth control measures. That is the that India must do. The other thing is, as I have given the figures just now, we are spending just two per cent of our budgeted money for control of population. Let us have some norms in the plannsng process. Five per cent or 10 per cent of the total budget allocation of the Plan amount should be spent for controlling the population. Unless population is controlled, our country cannot prosper.

Of course, we are taking a lot of measures. I know you want to warn me about the time constraint. I will finish within two minutes. Hundred per cent education should be there. So, education should be given the top priority. Under any circumstances, not a single girl child should be left without education. That is very essential if you want to contain the populaion growth. The female population should be literate and they should understand what is to be done.

The other item is about bringing forward some legslation. I appeal through this House to wo to bring some legislation such as "one child per family" for at least 10 or 15 years so that the train can run on its rails. Till then, you adopt some legislatson to bring our population under control. Family planning should be made compulsory, irrespective of religion, race, caste or creed. Nobody should play the religious policies as far as the population problem is concerned, whether he is a Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or a Christian. It should be above all. No bank loans; no private industrial licence; no employment in the private industry no bank loan for trade on credit of the bank should be given to a person who is having more than two children. That is my suggestion. The next suggestion is that the Constitution should be amended for effective family planning.

Finally: I say that there is a lot of corruption in family planning operations. Even in the rural areas; if you go to a hospital they issue a false report. Please root out the corruption from the family planning operations so as to implement effective population control measures. With these few words, I conclude. Sir.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम उपसभापतिए महोदय, जो कारण जनसंख्या वृद्धि के बता, गए हैं मैं उनकी दोहराना नहीं चाहूंगा, लेकिन एक बात मैं बड़े यकीन के साथ कह रहा हूं कि इस देश की जनसंख्या जान-बूझकर बढाई जा रही है । मैं जान-बूझकर इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 1983 में जनसंख्या विरोधी नीति आई । 1975 में तो लाखों नसबंदियां कर दी गई थीं । 8 साल पहले 1971 में सेकिंड सार्जेंट वेसेक्टामी आपरेशन, बुलंदशहर में तत्कालीन जिलाधिकारी ए०के० दास ने आयोजित किए थे । उससे पहले केरल में आयोजित हुए थे ।

माननीय, मैंने अपनी पत्नी की नसबंदी 1963 में करवाई थी दो बच्चे होने के बाद । आज उस बात को 30 साल हो गए हैं । हम पहले से जानते हैं । नसबंदी की बात या पापुलेशन कंट्रोल की बात या बर्थ कंट्रोल की बात कोई नई नहीं है । यहां श्री भंडारे जी बैठे हुए हैं, पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, उनको पता होगा कि 1938 में महाराष्ट्र एसेंबली के अंदर डा. भीमराव अंबेडकर पहला प्रस्ताव लाए थे । महाराष्ट्र एसेंबली में 1938 में बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर की जो स्पीच है वह पढ नहीं पाए, दूसरे सदस्य ने बढी थी । उन्होंने उसमें बताया था कि यह जो जनसंख्या वृद्धि है इसके बड़े ही दुष्परिणाम होते थे । बहुत से राष्ट्रों के उन्होंने उदाहरण दिए थे कि क्या परिणाम होते हैं ।

श्री विट्ठलराव माधवराव जाध गौतम जी, आज भी महाराष्ट्र, प्लेनिंग में सबसे आगे हैं ।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : बहुत अच्छा है, मैं भी कहा रहा हूं, लेकिन आप अपनी सरकार को भी तो बताइए । . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री विट्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : यह अंबेडकर साहब की देन है **(व्यवधान)**

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मैं अर्ज कर रहा रहा हूं कि कांग्रेस के जितने आंदोलन हुए हैं उन में भी किसी न किसी प्रकार से राष्ट्रहित और लोकहित के प्रश्न लिपे रहे हैं । ये राष्ट्रहित और लोक हित का विषय है । मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि संजय गांधी जी ने बडा भारी इस कार्यक्रम पर जोर दिया और बहुत सी उपलब्धियां भी हुई हैं । तो इतने यहां पर पढे लिखे लोग हैं वह बतायें कि इसका कारण क्या सिर्फ अज्ञानता है ? धर्मान्धता के कारण, मदान्यता के कारण अशिक्षा के कारण, कम उम्र में शादी होने के कारण बाल विवाह होने से या लडके की इच्छा के लिए लडकियां ज्यादा पैदा होने के कारण भी यह जनसंख्या बढ रही है ? मैं आपसे अर्ज करूं एक कहावत है --

"भैया कोई मत देखों वंश,
हिरनाकुश के प्रहलाद भये और
उग्रसैन के कंस ।"

महोदय, राष्ट्र पिता महात्मा गांधी के चार लडके हुए, उनके नाम भी लोग नहीं जानते । लडके ही लडके हुए । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू उनसे छोटे स्तर के थे । उनका कोई लडका नहीं था । अकेली लडकी थी, इंदिरा गांधी थी । जब तक विश्व का इतिहास रहेगा इंदिरा गांधी का नाम रहेगा । ये मिस कंसेपान जान बूझकर लोग पैदा कर रहे हैं । . . . **(समय की घंटी)**

मैं क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछ रहा हूं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लडके के बारे में हमने समझाया नहीं लोगों को ।

दूसरी बात, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे सरकारी समचारी हैं, एम० एल०ए०, एम०पी० हैं, मंत्री हैं, ये तो इस बात को जानते हैं । तीन चार साल पहले राजस्थान में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी । दो मंत्रियों ने नाबालिग बच्चों के विवाह जान-बूझकर किए । क्या उनको आपने निकाला ? कोई मंत्री क्या मंत्रि परिषद से निकाला, आपने किसी को सजा दी । कैबेनेट से किसी को निकाला ? जो कानून का सरासर उल्लंघन कर रहे थे, . जान-बूझकर उल्लंघन कर रहे थे उनको आप सजा नहीं देते । आपने जितने ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, लाइसेंस होल्डर हैं, परमिट होल्डर हैं, जब से नसबंदी का काम चल रहा है तब से जान बूझकर इनके तीन तीन, चार चार बच्चे हुए, उनकी क्या आपने एडवर्स इंट्री की, किसी को आपने सस्पेंड किया किसी को बर्खास्त किया, किसी को नौकरी से निकाला ? उनकी टर्मिनेट कर देते आसमान नहीं गिर जाता । बहुत से बेकार खडे हुए हैं, वह लग जाते, उनकी नौकरियों की कमी नहीं होती । यह जान बूझक किया गया । क्या आपने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उल्लेख किया ? भंडारे जी तो आज लाए हैं इसको । मेरा थर्स्ट सारा जोर इस विषय पर था राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर । क्या आपने कहा कि हम कोई बिल लायेंगे ?

हम कंट्रोल करेंगे यह लेशमात्र भी नहीं है उसमें । कहां है आपकी इच्छा शक्ति ? आपने कोई टारगेट फिक्स नहीं किया । कितनी जन संख्या पर आपरोक लगाना चाहते हैं, क्या यह आपने तय किया ? एक अरब कीजिए संख्या हो जायेगी । आप कह दीजिए हम रोक लगा देंगे इससे आगे नहीं बढने देंगे । हैव यू पिक्स्डएनी टारगैट ? अगर यह करना चाहते हैं तो यह क्या जरूरी है कि दो ही बच्चे हों । हो सकता है एक बच्चे का ही कानून बनाना पड़े । एक बच्चे पर ही रोक लगानी पड़े । तो आपने कभी यह बात कही ।

इनाम और दण्ड दोनों प्रक्रिया होती है किसी बात के प्र चार के लिए । कुछ को इनाम और कुछ को दण्ड । मैं कहता हूं आप सर्वे कराइये । मैं दो उदाहरण देता हूं । लालू प्रसाद यादव जो मख्य मंत्री है बिहार के उनके 9 बच्चे हैं । एक बच्चा अभी हुआ एक साल पहले । यह कहां के समाज के हितैषी हैं ? यह क्या देश के हितैषी हैं जो यहां पर

लम्बी डींग मारते हैं ? प्रधान मंत्री जी के 8 बच्चे हैं । यह तो बड़े पढ़े लिखे हैं, जो बड़े विद्वान हैं । आप कहते हैं अशिक्षा के कारण हो रहा है । इनके तो अशिक्षा के कारण नहीं हैं । यह जानबूझ कर हैं । इसलिए मैंने जानबूझ कर शब्द कहा ।

आप प्रोपेगेंडा करते हैं । पहले प्रोपेगेंडा करते थे कि पहला बच्चा अभी नहीं, तीन के बाद कभी नहीं । काउंटर प्रोपेगेंडा क्या था कि पहला बच्चा अभी अभी, आठ के बाद कभी कभी आप यह प्रचार करते हैं कि स्मोकिंग इज इंजूरिअस टु हेल्थ । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ काउंटर प्रोपेगेंडा सिगरेटों का होता है । आपने सजा दी किसी को है रोका इस प्रकार के प्रोपेगेंडा को ? एक प्रोपेगेंडा होता है शराब मत पिओ और दूसरी तरफ शराब के ठेके हर साल सरकारें रकम बढ़ा कर उठाती हैं। आपने रोका है इसको ? ठीक इसी तरह से, क्षमा करेंगे, न तो आपकी इच्छा शक्ति है, न आप में ईमानदारी है और न आपको देश से कोई मोहब्बत है । चापलूसों की टीम इकट्ठी हो गई है । अभी चौरसिया जी कह रहे थे, वह चले गये, मंत्री जी यह मुद्दा लाये हैं, अच्छा है और हमारी सरकार यह चाहती है । मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार तो होती ही इसीलिए है, चाहे किसी दल की हो कि राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं का समाधान करे । यह उसका दायित्व है । जब यह उसका दायित्व है तो फिर धन्यवाद किस बात का ? उसकी प्रशंसा किस बात के लिए ? यह सरकार का दायित्व है ; कोई सरकार हो । मान्यवर, चापलूसों की टीम इकट्ठी हो गई है । यह कोई काम करने नहीं देती मंत्रियों को इनकी बात असत्य है, निराधार है इसमें कोई ईमानदारी नहीं है कि जनसंख्या पर रोक लगी है । मैं आखिरी बात कह रहा हूं ।

आप सुबह टी०वी० खोलिए । सुबह के टी०वी० में एक जनसंख्या का मीटर आता है । उसकी सुई जो आखिरी है इतनी तेजी से घूमती है कि कोई भी सुई इतनी तेजी से नहीं घूमती होगी । यह मिथ्या आंकड़े दे रहे हैं । कहां है रोक जनसंख्या पर ? क्यों बहक रहे हो देश को हम पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को क्यों बहका रहे हो ये झूठे आंकड़े पेश करके ? न तो आप में इच्छा शक्ति है न इनमें ईमानदारी है और न देश से कोई मोहब्बत है । अगर है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो विधेयक पेश किया है दैट इज इनकम्पलीट, भठारे जी, टेक दिस बिल बैक एंड कम विद अमेंडमेंट बिल । उसमें सारी बातों का उल्लेख कीजिए । चाहे तो सरकारी नौकर हो, चाहे कोटा परमिट होल्डर हो, कोई भी सरकारी प्रोफिटीयर हो, चाहे सांसद हो, विधायक हो, चाहे राजनीतिक दलों के एक्टिव कार्यकर्ता हों और चाहे सम्पत्ति में उत्तराधिकार पाने वाले व्यक्ति हों । आई गो ट्रु दिस एक्सटेंट आल्सों कि सम्पत्ति में उत्तराधिकार पाने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए लाइन खींचिए कि कम से कम उस दिन से जिस दिन से आपकी यह पालिसी आई थी । इन्दिरा गांधी की आप रोज तारीफ करते हैं । इन्दिरा गांधी की वेसक्टोमी की बात क्यों नहीं मानते 1975 में ही इन्दिरा गांधी ने लागू की थी और अपनी सरकार गंवानी पड़ी थी । आपकी सरकार भले चली जाए, फिर आ जायेगी अच्छे काम से । अब के तो हमारी नालायकी की वजह से आ गई, तुम्हारे कम की वजह से तो आई नहीं ।

मैं आपको सुझाव देना चाहता हूं एक तो फिक्स द टारगेट । दूसरा बिल लाइये कि एक बच्चे से ज्यादा नहीं होगा और यह कानून लागू होगा सन् 1975 से ।

इसके बाद मैं जितने लोग नौकरी में आये हैं और जिनके दो से ज्यादा बच्चे हैं, सब की सर्विस टरमिनेट कीजिये । उनकी जगह पर प्रमोशन से लाइये, दूसरी नियक्तियां कीजिये जिन एम० एल० ए ज० और एम० पी ज० के ज्यादा बच्चे हुए हैं उनमें से किसी को टिकट मत दीजिये, किसी कार्पोरेशन या कमेटी का मेम्बर या चेयरमैन मत बनाइये, किसी पार्टी का पदाधिकारी मत बनाइये । अगर आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं, तो ठीक है, अन्यथा आप मझे माफ करेंगे, सारी समस्यायें इस देश की इस लिए उलझी हैं कि इस देश में कोई आदमी ईमानदारी से समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए आया नहीं है ।

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Sir, he is the most qualified Member because from his bio-data I find that he has contributed zero growth towards population.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR (Maharashtra): Respected Vice-Chairman, hon. Mr. Murli Bhandare...

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: He is an authority on this subject.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: No, I am not the authority.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: He is newly-married, not the authority.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Mr. Bhandare deserves all the compliments and congratulations of this House for being instrumental in bringing about this discussion on a problem which is the root-cause of most of the future problems—the population-related problems of the future. These problems, apart from the problem of hunger are going to be very explosive. Pollution and depletion of non-renewable sources will increase with population growth. Migration of people to towns which do not want them will probably increase in future and cause more international tension. Finally, there is also iley to be a danger to our very civilisation. Recent research on the sudden collapse of the Mayan civilisation of Central America has brought about the facts which suggest that the great pressure of growing population on the environment was the direct and immediate cause for the collapse of the Mayan civilisation.

So, one clarification which I want to seek from the Minister is that in view of this, whether Government treats the population problem as a medical problem or it treats the population problem as a social problem and an economic problem of global significance.

The second clarification that I seek from the Minister is on the point of Sri Lanka, China, Thailand and as Dr. Thulasi Reddy said about Indonesia. All these four countries have done better than India in the field of population control. Now, tens of times in a year, all our officers keep on going to these countries for various international conferences on population. I want to seek a clarification about what we have learnt from these countries. These officers keep on going to these countries. What have they suggested? Have they suggested some different approach or different plans based upon their studies in these countries?

So, I only seek clarifications on these two points from the Minister. Thank you.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN (Madhya Pradesh): A lot has been said and I would take the minimum time.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: I took the minimum time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Yes, thank you.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: It is a serious problem, indeed. Several Members have questioned the seriousness of the Government. I am not one of those and I believe that the Government is serious. But the issue is to develop and design a specific mechanism so that we can address the problem. One of the things that I find—maybe, it is a sheer coincidence—is that there is a frequent change of Ministers, and this is a very vital Ministry. We talk to a particular Minister about a programme today but after some time I do not know what happens, and why God is not so kind to this Ministry and to this country. There is a change in leadership, and we repeat the same things again and again. That may create an impression that the Government is not serious. But probably I am talking to the hon. Minister for the first time and I repeat some of the suggestions that have come up during deliberations in Parliament or Parliamentary Committees and I would like to know his response. I welcome his making a statement that there should be no politics in family planning. Yes. This is a non-political issue. I reiterate the total support of the opposition parties to the Government to make the programme a success. Being a representative speaker here of the principal

(Dr. Jinendra Kumar Jain)

opposition party, I make that commitment to you. But I would like to know from you, Sir, from the hon. Minister. How does he want to take advantage of this support? Not that we want to grab any seats. But I just want to refer to two particular examples.

Firstly, there was a proposal pending in the files of his Ministry. His predecessor had brought it out. There was a proposal to set up a Population Commission. Seeing the seriousness of the problem, the Ministry evolved the Population Commission concept. I do not know what the Minister had in mind. When I learnt about this, in one Parliamentary Committee meeting, I suggested to the Minister that as he is heading the Ministry, let the Population Commission be chaired by an opposition Member; let it be his responsibility to bring in all the political support and political will to the programme. But I was told 'No'. It was said that the Prime Minister would head the Population Commission. I was very happy. At the same time, I had expressed my fear at that time. I am again saying it. The country has so many problems. The Prime Minister has not been able to find time to chair the Population Commission. Therefore, I would appeal. Please. Let the hon. Minister use all his persuasive powers to persuade the Prime Minister, but let that body not remain non-functional just because the Prime Minister has no time for the population control problem. Please consider my suggestion again. Let an opposition Member be the Chairman of the Population Commission. Let the Population Commission be made functional.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: You can have a Deputy Chairman, as in the case of the Planning Commission.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Whatever, but let this concept be revived and let the Population Commission be made functional, as it has happened in other countries whose success stories have been referred to here.

Sir, there is another thing. Though very small, it is very significant. We have a forum. It is a parliamentary forum. It is known as the Parliamentarians' Forum for Population and Development. This, again, was a forum created with the help of U.N. money and one gentleman,—I do not wish to say anything—one Member of the ruling party, was the Chairman of this forum throughout. Unfortunately, he died. He was very possessive of this forum. He was enthusiastic. But the problem is, he is no more. When I was in New York sometime back, I was very much embarrassed when the Executive Director of the U.N.F.P.A. asked me: 'How is it that no Parliament Member is willing to be a member of this forum?'. It has a building, it has funds, but it has no Parliament Member on it. Sir, I wish to share one information in this regard. Our hon. Deputy Chairman, Dr. Najma Heptulla, was also asked the same question by the same official of the United Nations. Dr. Heptulla came and told me: 'Dr. Jain, this is very embarrassing for us. When we go out, people ask us that there is a Parliamentarians' Forum for Population and Development, but there is no Parliament Member on it'.

Sir, the Government wants to take strong measures. Then, why does not the Government revive this forum? Have any Member of your choice. I would suggest that let an opposition Member be given the responsibility. Have any Member of your choice. Let any Member join his forum. It is not a restrictive body. It should not be a restrictive body. Let that forum, let that mechanism, be revived. Let there be a channel, let there be a mechanism, established through which Parliament Members are able to contribute towards helping the efforts of the Government in checking the population explosion.

I have another point. It is, the need for a population control programme is greater in the rural areas. But the entire approach, so far, is urban-based. Our approach is lite-based. You have the Family Planning Association. You give a lot of funds to it. It is an urban-based, elite-based, body. You have the Indian Medical Association. It is again an urban-based, elite-based, body. Therefore, please initiate some action—some preferences can be given— for giving greater help to rural medical associations, rural-based organisations. Let larger investments go into the rural sector where the need is greater than in the urban areas. Sir, I want to make one more point that there is a greater need for reorientation of our contraceptive research. Some points have come here. There is a lot of misconception, but our problems are different from the problems of those people who control these organisations, these programmes, sitting in New York and Geneva. Their preferences are different. The whole gamut of pharmaceutical research, dictated by the considerations of intellectual property rights, is going in a different direction. We are an independent sovereign country. We need to direct our Indian Council of Medical Research to go into the problem of women living in rural, tribal areas, their dire need of regulating their fertility behaviour, how to help them. I am sorry, I have the personal experience and I would request the hon. Minister to give me an audience. Let me prove to him how the suggestions given by parliamentarians are constantly negated even on the ideological issues. Therefore, please reorient your contraceptive medical research. Do not spend your resources on the drugs which are not used by Indian women. Give priority to such research which will be useful for our women.

Lastly, I would like to just say one line, because it does not require elaboration. There is inadequate use of media for population education and sex education. Changing the fertility behaviour would require behavioural changes. They would not change unless the awareness is created and repeatedly created to change the attitudes. Even if the attitude is changed, we need to change the behaviour for which there is much more need to intensify our population education and sex education programme in the country. It requires courage. It requires clarity of mind. It requires a collective support of all of us to let the Government implement this very important programme. On my own behalf and on behalf of my party once again I express my solid support to you, but please do not lack in your efforts; this is my request.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1993.

(II) Committee on Public Accounts.

(III) Committee on Public Undertakings.

(IV) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

I

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1993, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1993."

Sir, I lay the Bill the Table.

II

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 17th March, 1993, adopted the following motion:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya